MILITARY PAY & RETIREMENT/TRICARE Reforms

SUBJECT: Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's, and Marines' Bill of Rights Act of 1999 . . . S. 4. Hutchison amendment No. 18.

ACTION: AMENDMENT AGREED TO, 100-0

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S. 4, the Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's, and Marines' Bill of Rights Act of 1999: will authorize a 4.8-percent military pay raise, effective January 1, 2000; will reform the military pay tables; will revise the military retirement system; will authorize active duty military personnel to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan; will revise benefits under the Montgomery G.I. Bill; will authorize a special subsistence allowance for enlisted military personnel who demonstrate eligibility for food stamps; and will require an annual report on the impact of these changes on recruitment and retention.

The Hutchison amendment would reform the TRICARE military health care program. It would make the following changes:

- to the maximum extent practicable, TRICARE benefits would be given that were substantially similar to health care benefits offered under the Federal Employee Health Benefits (FEHB) program;
 - TRICARE beneficiaries could receive benefits at facilities that provide TRICARE benefits in any region of the program;
- authorization or certification requirements that are imposed as a condition of access to TRICARE benefits would be minimized and claims processing would be streamlined;
- the Defense Department would be authorized to increase reimbursement rates where necessary in order to ensure that a given area had enough health care providers participating in the TRICARE program; and
 - military health care facilities would be permitted to collect from a third-party payer at Medicare rates.

The effective date of the amendment would be 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act. A report would be prepared within 6 months of the date of enactment of this Act of the expected effects that the implementation of this amendment would have.

Those favoring the amendment contended:

(See other side)						
YEAS (100)			NAYS (0)		NOT VOTING (0)	
Republican	Demo	Democrats		Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
(55 or 100%)	(45 or 100%)		(0 or 0%)	(0 or 0%)	(0)	(0)
Abraham Allard Ashcroft Bennett Bond Brownback Bunning Burns Campbell Chafee Cochran Collins Coverdell Craig Crapo DeWine Domenici Enzi Fitzgerald Frist Gorton Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hagel Hatch Helms	Hutchinson Hutchison Inhofe Jeffords Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Roberts Roth Santorum Sessions Shelby Smith, Bob Smith, Gordon Snowe Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Voinovich Warner	Akaka Baucus Bayh Biden Bingaman Boxer Breaux Bryan Byrd Cleland Conrad Daschle Dodd Dorgan Durbin Edwards Feingold Feinstein Graham Harkin Hollings Inouye Johnson	Kennedy Kerrey Kerry Kohl Landrieu Lautenberg Leahy Levin Lieberman Lincoln Mikulski Moynihan Murray Reed Reid Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Schumer Torricelli Wellstone Wyden		EXPLANAT 1—Official B 2—Necessari 3—Illness 4—Other SYMBOLS: AY—Annour AN—Annour PY—Paired M PN—Paired M	ly Absent aced Yea aced Nay Yea

VOTE NO. 21 FEBRUARY 23, 1999

Military recruitment rates are at their lowest level since 1979, and skilled personnel are declining to reenlist at record-high rates. The bill before us addresses two of the main reasons for dissatisfaction with military service--low pay and poor retirement benefits. The Hutchison amendment would address a third main reason for dissatisfaction--inadequate health care benefits. Times have changed in the Armed Forces. Most personnel are married now, and getting health care for their families is a top priority. The current TRICARE system, which serves 6 million people, has huge administrative problems. Fixing those problems will lead to great savings